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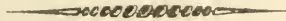
Jonathan Ruschleigh

Yours sincere friend

W. Stra.

Ms. 104.5

A  
SHORT ACCOUNT  
OF  
SCOTISH MONEY AND COINS,  
WITH  
TABLES OF THEIR VALUE AT DIFFERENT PERIODS,  
AND  
*THE PRICE OF COMMODITIES, &c:*  
TOGETHER WITH  
TABLES OF THE REVENUES OF THE ARCHBISHOPRICS,  
BISHOPRICS, ABBEYS, NUNNERYS, &c. AT  
THE REFORMATION.  
VERY NECESSARY FOR UNDERSTANDING SCOTISH HISTORY.



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# SHORT ACCOUNT

## OF

### SCOTISH MONEY AND COINS.

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THE history of no country can be well understood without a knowledge of the money and coin peculiar to it. Great mistakes often occur in the perusal of our Scottish history, owing to our uncertainty of the value and denomination of money at the various periods of it. This is not greatly to be wondered at, since no Scottish money has been coined later than the Union, and our old mode of reckoning in Scottish money has now become obsolete. It is hoped, therefore, that the following brief account of our money will prove acceptable to readers of Scottish history, and will convey such a knowledge of the subject as shall be liable to no great mistake.

The most ancient Scottish money that has yet been found is the silver penny of William the Lion, and from his time to that of David II. no higher denomination of money was coined. David II. coined *groats*, *half groats*, *pennies*, and *half pennies*, in silver\*; and these various denominations continued till the death of James V. but of different degrees of weight and fineness. Mary coined *royals* of xxx, xx, and x shillings, generally known by the name of the Crookstone dollar; the xxx shilling piece, weighing 472 grains, is nearly the same as our present crown piece (not the new coinage,) the others in proportion. James VI. coined money the same as the last reign; also *merks*, *half merks*, *quarter merks*, and *half quarter merks*, *nobles*, and *half nobles*. About 1600, Scots money was depreciated to one-twelfth of sterling money; at this value it has continued ever since. The coins of Charles I. were nearly the same as those of his father. After the Restoration, Charles II. coined a *four merk* piece, *two merk*, *merk*, and *half merk*; and a *dollar*, 56 shillings value, a *half dollar*, *quarter dollar*, *half quarter*, and a 16th of a *dollar*, value three shillings and sixpence. The coins of Charles II. are milled money, and

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\* The Editor has in his possession a penny of Alexander III. which weighs 92 grains, a groat of David II. weighing 67½ grains, another 59 grains, and one of Robert III. which weighs 47½ grains.

finely executed. James VII. coined 40 and 10 *shilling* pieces. William and Mary coined 60, 40, 20, 10, and 5 *shilling* pieces. Those of King William were the same. Queen Anne coined only two sorts, a 10 and 5 *shilling* piece. Here follows a table of our Scottish silver coins, in which may be clearly seen how many numeral pounds, shillings, and pennies Scots, have been coined out of one real pound weight of silver at different times; likewise the standard of such money, or the different degrees of fineness in it, under the reigns of different kings.

<i>Anno Dom.</i>	<i>Year of the reign.</i>	<i>Purity.</i>		<i>Allay.</i>		<i>Value of the money out of a pound weight of silver.</i>		
		<i>oz. pw. gr.</i>		<i>oz. pw. gr.</i>		<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
From 1107	Alexander I. } David I. } William } Alexander II. } Alexander III. } John Baliol. }	11	2	0	0	18	0	1 0 0
To								
The 1296	Robert I. }	11	2	0	0	18	0	1 1 0
From 1306	David II. 58	11	2	0	0	18	0	1 5 0
To 1329	_____ 39	11	2	0	0	18	0	1 9 4
1366								
1367								
From 1371	Robert II. }	11	2	0	0	18	0	1 9 4
To 1390								
1393	Robert III. 4	11	2	0	0	18	0	1 12 0
1424	James I. 19	11	2	0	0	18	0	1 17 6
1451	James II. 15	11	2	0	0	18	0	3 4 0
1456	_____ 20	11	2	0	0	18	0	4 16 0
1475	James III. 16	11	2	0	0	18	0	7 4 0
1484	_____ 24	11	2	0	0	18	0	7 0 0
1488	James IV. { 1 }	11	2	0	0	18	0	7 0 0
1489	_____ { 2 }							
1529	James V. 16	11	0	0	1	0	0	9 12 0
1544	Mary 5	11	0	0	1	0	0	9 12 0
1556	_____ 14	11	0	0	1	0	0	13 0 0
1565	_____ 23	11	0	0	1	0	0	18 0 0
1567	James VI. 1	11	0	0	1	0	0	18 0 0
1571	_____ 5	9	0	0	3	0	0	16 14 0
1576	_____ 10	8	0	0	4	0	0	16 14 0
1579	_____ 13	11	0	0	1	0	0	22 0 0
1581	_____ 15	11	0	0	1	0	0	24 0 0
1597	_____ 31	11	0	0	1	0	0	30 0 0
1601	_____ 35	11	0	0	1	0	0	36 0 0
1758	George II. 12	11	2	0	0	1 <sup>s</sup>	0	37 4 0



It is generally allowed that there was no gold coined in Scotland before Robert II.'s reign, about 1371, who coined three different sorts, known by the name of *St. Andrew's*; but it is to be observed, that the value and denomination of our ancient Scottish coins are by no means accurately ascertained. James II. coined *lyons* and half *lyons*, the *lyon* weighing 52 grains. James III. coined *unicorns* and half *unicorns*, the *unicorn* weighing 58 grains. James IV. had pieces called *ryders*, from the impression of the king on horse-back, with a sword in his hand, being on the coin. James V. contracted the size, and increased the thickness of the gold coin, known by the denomination of *bonnet pieces*, from the figure of the king, with a *bonnet* on his head, being impressed on it. This coin was minted from gold found in Crawford muir. The gold coins of Queen Mary are of considerable variety; among which are the *lyon* of 35 grains weight, the *testoon* of 117, and the half *testoon*. The coins of James VI. are also of great variety; the *rose noble*, the *ryder* of 77 and 78 grains, the *angel*, or six pound piece of 78½ grains, and the half *angel*; the *jacobus's*, or broad pieces, at twelve pounds Scots, and the *double crown*, or six pounds, and the *thistle crown* at 48 shillings. Charles I.'s were similar to those of his father. Neither Charles II. nor James VII. coined any gold in Scotland. Some *pistoles* and half *pistoles*, commonly called *Darien pistoles*, from some gold sent home by that company, were coined by William III. A better idea of our gold coin may be had by inspecting the following table, in which is shown how many numeral pounds, shillings, and pennies Scots, were coined out of one pound weight of gold; also their intrinsic fineness, and the proportion that the gold bore to the silver.

A. D.	Anno regni.	Fineness.			Allay.	Value of the coin coined out of one pound gold, weighed of gold.						Powd of pure of pure silver.					
		oz.	pw.	gr.		oz.	pw.	gr.	L.	s.	d.	lb.	oz.	pw.	gr.		
1371	Robert II. —	11	18	18	0	1	6		17	12	0	11	1	17	22		
1390	Robert III. —	11	18	18	0	1	6		19	4	0	11	1	17	22		
1424	James I. 19	11	18	18	0	1	6		22	10	0	11	1	17	22		
1451	James II. 15	11	18	18	0	1	6		33	6	8	9	8	4	14		
1456	— 20	11	18	18	0	1	6		50	0	0	9	8	4	14		
1475	James III. 16	11	18	18	0	1	6		78	15	0	10	2	0	20		
1484	— 24	11	18	18	0	1	6		78	15	0	10	5	7	9		
1488	James IV. 1	11	18	18	0	1	6		78	15	0	10	5	7	9		
1529	James V. 16	11	18	18	0	1	6		108	0	0	10	5	7	9		
1556	Mary 14	11	0	0	1	0	0		144	0	0	10	5	8	6		
1577	James VI. 10	11	0	0	1	0	0		240	0	0	10	5	8	6		
1579	— 13	10	0	0	1	10	0		240	0	0	11	5	2	20		
1597	— 31	11	0	0	1	0	0		360	0	0	12	0	0	0		
1601	— 35	11	0	0	1	0	0		132	0	0	12	0	0	0		
1633	Charles I. 9	11	0	0	1	0	0		192	0	0	13	2	7	11		
1738	George II. 12	11	0	0	1	0	0		560	14	0	15	2	10	7		

Copper money, or *billion*, generally known by the name of *black money*, was introduced into Scotland a century and a half before it appeared in England. The copper money of James II., III., IV., and V., were likely intended to pass for groats and half groats, the largest of which pieces is about the size of a modern shilling, but very thin. Queen Mary coined *placks*, or *four pennies*, and James VI. coined *bodles*, or *two pennies*, and *hardheads* of *three pennies*. Charles I. did the same. Charles II. coined *pennies*, *bodles*, *placks*, and *bawbees*, the *bawbees* are dated 1677, 1678, and 1679; the others are seldom dated. William and Mary coined *bawbees* and *placks*.

Such as wish to see the old laws respecting the money and coin of the kingdom, may consult James I. par. 1. chap. 23.—James II. par. 8. chap. 33.—Ditto par. 13. chap. 58.—James IV. par. 2. chap. 17.—James VI. par. 1. chap. 17.—James VII. par. 1. session 2. chap. 24. for regulating the fineness and weight. Various acts were passed to prevent the exportation of coin; see James I. par. 3. chap. 49.—James II. par. 8. cap. 34.—James III. par. 8. cap. 65.—James IV. par. 6. cap. 68.—James VI. par. 15. cap. 249: and, to encourage the importation of bullion, various acts were framed. See James I. par. 13. cap. 143.—James III. par. 7. cap. 51.—James IV. par. 1. cap. 2.—and James VI. par. 16. cap. 9.

From the above account, and more especially from these two tables, it may be easily understood how much, not only the unlearned vulgar, but even learned and sensible men have blundered so egregiously in computing the proportional value of our ancient money; who, when they found it mentioned in old writings, or heard by report, that, for example, a boll of wheat was valued at ten, twelve, fourteen, &c. pennies per boll, a flagon of wine at two pennies, a hen at one half-penny, immediately think that the intrinsic value of these denominations of money was the same as now-a-days: alas! cry they, what a great scarcity of money must have been among us in those days, when things so dear now, might have been bought for so small a price. But, from what has been above set forth, it is clear, that things were quite otherwise; and particularly, that the penny, the shilling, and the pound, in the time of David I. and for a long time thereafter, was thirty-six times in James I.'s time, eighteen times in James II.'s time, nine times in Queen Mary's time, double the value almost that the same denominations are of intrinsic value at this day, or did exceed in that proportion the weight of bullion. And, that this whole affair might be more manifest, I thought it would not be improper to lay before the reader's view, the proportion betwixt our ancient money, and the money current among us at this day (1738), from some examples drawn from our ancient laws and other monuments.

*A Table showing the ancient prices of some things, which are reduced to their value in our modern money.*

	In ancient Scot- tish money.			Present Scot- tish money.		
	lb.	sh.	d.	£	s.	d.
Of a boll of wheat in David I.'s time, A. D. 1124	—	—	10	1	10	0
Of the same - - - - -	—	1	—	1	16	0
Of the same - - - - -	—	2	—	3	12	0
Of a gallon of wine - - - - -	—	—	2	0	6	0
Of two ditto of ale - - - - -	—	—	1	0	3	0
Of two sheep - - - - -	—	1	4	2	8	0
Of a young cow or heifer - - - -	—	3	—	5	8	0
Of a cow - - - - -	—	6	0	10	16	0
Of a hen in the time of John Baliol, 1292 -	—	—	1	0	1	6
Of one gallon and a half of ale (c) -	—	—	2	0	3	0
Of a boll of wheat in the time of James I. 1424 -	—	2	—	1	18	0
Of a boll of rye, barley, and pease -	—	1	4	1	5	4
—— of oats - - - - -	—	—	6	0	9	6
Of an ox - - - - -	—	6	8	6	6	8
Of a horse - - - - -	—	13	4	12	13	4
Of a wedder in the time of James IV., 1489	—	3	—	0	15	10
Of a fed ox - - - - -	—	15	—	3	19	3
Of a hundred salted keelings - - - -	3	—	—	15	17	1
Of a hundred haddocks and speldings -	—	1	4	0	7	0
Of a pint of vinegar - - - - -	—	—	8	0	3	6
Of a pint of honey - - - - -	—	1	6	0	7	11
Two dozen of swine - - - - -	10	—	—	52	17	1
One boll of meal and barley promiscuously, in the time of James V. 1523 - - - - }	—	13	4	2	11	4
Of a hen - - - - -	—	—	—	0	1	3
The salary of the fifteen senators of the college of justice, appointed by James V. when he first instituted that court, 1532 - - - }	1400	—	—	5395	16	6
A pint of Bourdeaux wine imported by the east and north seas - - - - - }	—	—	10	0	2	6
Ditto Rochelle, imported by the said seas -	—	—	8	0	2	0
Ditto Bourdeaux, imported by the west sea -	—	—	8	0	2	0
Ditto Rochelle wine, imported by the same sea	—	—	6	0	1	6
A tame goose - - - - -	—	1	4	0	4	0
Of a wild goose - - - - -	—	—	2	0	6	0
Of a heron and of a swan - - - - -	—	—	5	0	15	0
A black cock - - - - -	—	—	6	0	1	6
A woodcock - - - - -	—	—	4	0	1	0
A quail - - - - -	—	—	2	0	0	6
A capon - - - - -	—	1	—	0	3	0
A hen - - - - -	—	—	8	0	2	0
A chicken - - - - -	—	—	4	0	1	0
A pig or young sow - - - - -	—	1	6	0	4	6

From these few examples, picked out of a great number, it is easy to determine the price of any other thing, having regard to the period, and the rise in the value of money, and by the help of these tables to reduce the price of it to our present money. From thence, also, we may be allowed to add, that it is plain, that one thing told by Hector Bocce is not only false, but also incredible, that William King of Scots, when captive in England, agreed to pay to Henry II. *one hundred thousand pounds sterling*; which, at this day, would exceed three hundred thousand pounds sterling; for, I am persuaded, had all the money then in Scotland been scraped together, it would scarcely have made out a third part of that sum. It is true, indeed, William performed a great thing, who, according to the relation of the historians of both kingdoms, in order that he might redeem himself and his subjects, and restore them to their ancient state of freedom, told down to Richard I. son of that Henry, ten thousand merks of silver; which, in our present money at this day, would amount to twenty thousand pounds sterling.

From the foregoing tables, we may likewise judge, how grievous a famine happened in Scotland during the reign of James I. in the year 1435; since, as the Continuator of Fordun tells us, a boll of corn was sold for eighteen shillings Scots; and again, a more grievous one, in the beginning of James II's reign, in the 1438 and the following year, when, as the same author relates, the boll of corn got up to thirty shillings; for, by this means, the price of the former boll, being reduced to the value of our present money, must have been £10, 16s. Scots, the latter £18 Scots.

*The total Amount of Money brought into the Bank of Scotland, at the Union, in the year 1707.*

			<i>Value in sterling money.</i>		
			£	s.	D.
Of foreign silver money	-	-	132080	17	00
Milled Scottish coins	-	-	96856	13	00
Coins struck by hammer	-	-	112180	00	00
English milled coin	-	-	40000	00	00
Sum total of all these			411117	10	09

And this sum, no doubt, made up by far the greatest part of the silver coined money current in Scotland at that time; but it was not to be expected that the whole money of that kind could be brought into the bank; for the folly of a few misers, or the fear that people might have of losing their money, or various other dangers and ac-



cidents, prevented many of the old Scots coins from being brought in; a great part of these the goldsmiths, in after times, consumed by melting them down; some of them have been exported to foreign countries; a few are yet in private hands. No certain rule can be found, whereby to determine the precise quantity of gold coins in Scotland at that time; however, there are a few which seem to convince us, that there was as great plenty of that as of silver, (balancing the price of each.) What principally makes for this opinion is, a few acts of the Mint of Scotland, which I have had occasion to see: these are what were made out from 16th December 1602 to 19th July 1606; and again, from 20th September 1611 to 14th April 1613; for it appears from these, that there was coined in Scotland, in these different periods, 51 stone, 11 pounds, nine ounces, twenty three penny-weights, sixteen grains of gold bullion; but of silver, five hundred and ninety-six stone, seven pounds, thirteen ounces, twenty three penny-weights, twelve grains weight. By this means, according to the way of counting in those days, there were issued about £39,726 sterling; but of silver only £38,172 sterling; so that the gold coins struck in these years exceeded the silver in £1554 sterling value. I do not deny that this rule is liable to errors; but we have none more certain for the present, and we here only seek for probability. From what has been said, we may be allowed to conjecture, without much absurdity, that the sum total of the money over all Scotland, at the time of the Union in 1707, both gold and silver, amounted to a sum not less than nine hundred thousand pounds sterling.

LIST of the ARCHBISHOPRICS and BISHOPRICS within the  
vious to the

Names of the Sees.	Money.			Wheat.		Bear.		Meal.		Oats.	
	L.	s.	d.	C.	B.	C.	B.	C.	B.	C.	B.
Bishopric of Aberdeen * - -	1653	16	9	3	8	35	9	24	4	8	3
Archbishopric of St. Andrews†	2904	17	2	30	9	41	11	0	12	67	14
Bishopric of Brechin -	410	5	0	0	11	61	5	123	3	0	15
————— Caithness ‡ - -	1283	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
————— Dunblane - -	313	0	0	1	0	11	11	50	1	9	12
————— Dunkeld § - -	1505	10	4	4	0	37	6	64	12	28	2
————— Galloway    - -	1137	0	8	0	0	6	15	7	9	0	0
Archbishopric of Glasgow -	987	8	7	0	0	1	7	32	2	12	13
Bishopric of Murray - -	1649	7	7	0	10	77	6	0	0	2	8
————— Orkney - -	251	2	6	0	0	66	10	0	0	0	0
————— Ross - -	504	1	2	0	0	78	4	0	0	7	4
	12700	8	9	40	6	416	14	302	11	137	7

Argyll and the Isles are not enumerated; the Earl Countess being natural sister, and one of the Ladies of tethers between them, that no returns were ever made of the reformed hierarchy, nor after the Restoration to the Re-befriend Presbytery. In 1587, however, the see of Ar-

\* In the money rent of this bishopric, is included the price of the salmon at £4 per barrel.

† From this rent there is allowed to the archbishop deductions for necessary payments; so that the money is brought down to £2460 17s.; wheat to 21 chalder 8 bolls 2 firlots; bear to 29 chalder 10 bolls, 2 pecks; oats to 51 chalder, 5 bolls 2 firlots.

‡ Although nothing but money is specified in the rental, it is certain that a variety of other payments were made to this see, which cannot now be ascertained.

§ The rental of Dunkeld is signed by Robert Creighton, the bishop, at *Chuny*, the 4th January 1561, with the following remarkable preamble:—"Heireftir followis the rental of the Bischoprick of *Dunkeld*, to be presentit befor the Queenis Majestie and counsale, conforme to the offer maid to hir Grace be the Prelatis for that tyme present at the last conventioun in December *anno* 1561: Quhilk wes



# Kingdom of Scotland, and their Revenues, at and pre-Reformation, 1560.

Malt. C. B.	Marts, Kine and Pullocks	Mutton, Sheep & Wedders.	Capons, Dozens.	Poultry, Dozens.	Geese	Muir- fowl. Doz.	Swine	Salmon. L. B.	Scraw- fish <i>d</i> and Kids.
0 0	46	262	65 6	119 0	55	19	1 7	12 10	
0 4	0	0	0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0 0	
0 0	0	0	11 6	16 10	18	0	0	0 9	
0 0	0	0	0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0 0	
0 0	0	0	0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0 0	
0 0	0	0	0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0 0	
0 0	0	0	0 0	0 0	0	0	0	268 0	
28 5	0	0	0 0	0 0	0	0	0	168 0	
0 0	0	0	0 0	18 7	0	0	0	8 0	
0 0	200	0	0 0	18 1	0	0	0	0 0	30,000
0 0	40	169	10 0	57 0	0	0	0	0 0	132
28 9	286	431	87 0	209 6	73	19	17	453 1	30,132

being one of the leaders of the Reformation, and the the Bed-chamber to Queen Mary, they so managed mat-revenues of these two Sees, during the time of the first volution. The family had strong temporal motives to gyll had a money income, it is said, of about £281 : 6 : 8.

in this effect, The Kirkmen and Prelatis of Scotland being restorit to thair levingis, rentis, possessionis and jurisdictionis; thay grantit to give hir Grace, for the outsetting of hir Majesties honest effairis, the fourt pairt of thair levingis for ane zeir allanerlie: Protestand, &c and adherand to the Protestatioun maid in name of the hail Clergie and Kirkmen of Scotland, be ane maist Reverent Fadir in God, Jhone Archbischope of Sanctandrois.

|| The rents of the Abbey of Tunland is annexed to the see of Galloway.

*d* Scrawfish is a year old Seath, dried in the sun without salt; the Seath is a coarse grey sort of fish, as large as a big cod; the Scrawfish is no larger than a whiteing.

## LIST of the Principal ABBEYS, &amp;c. within Scotland,

	Money.		
	L.	s.	d.
Benedictine Abbey of Aberbrothick, in the shire of Angus -	2488	3	0
Augustinian Priory of St. Andrews, in the shire of Fife - -	2237	18	1
Cistercian Priory, (a Nunnery) of St. Bothan's, in the Merse -	47	2	4
Abbey of Balmerinoch, in the shire of Fife - - -	704	2	10
Reformed Priory of Beauly, in the shire of Ross - - - -	136	13	4
Augustinian Priory of Blantyre, in the shire of Clydesdale -	131	6	7
Abbey of Cambuskenneth, in the shire of Stirling	930	13	4
Priory of Cannobie, on Solway Frith (see Jedburgh)			
Carthusian Priory of Charter House of the town of Perth -	509	6	2
Benedictine Priory of Coldinghame, in the Merse - - - -	818	10	9
Cistercian Abbey (a Nunnery,) of Coldstream, in the Merse* -	201	0	0
of Kinloss, in Murray † - - - - -	1152	1	0
Priory of Lismahago, in Clydesdale - - - - -	1214	4	6
Tironensian Abbey of Lindores, in Fife ‡ - - - -	2240	14	4
Augustinian Priory of St. Mary's Isle, in Galloway - -	307	11	4
Cistercian Abbey of Melrose, in Tiviotdale - - - -	1144	15	4
Augustinian Priory of Monimusk, in Aberdeenshire -	400	0	0
Cistercian Abbey of New Abbey, or Sweet-Heart, in Galloway	682	0	0
of Newbottle, in Mid Lothian - - -	1413	1	2
(a Nunnery) of North Berwick, in East ditto	556	17	8
Cluniac Abbey of Paisley, in the shire of Renfrew - - -	2468	0	0
Ministry of Peebles - - - - -	323	13	4
Augustinian Priory of Pittenweem, in Fife - - - -	412	12	6
Reformed Society of Pluscardy, in Murray § - - - -	525	10	1
Augustinian Priory of Portnoak, in the shire of Kinross -	111	13	4
Cistercian Abbey of Saulseat, in Galloway - - - -	253	6	7
Augustinian Abbey of Scone, in Perthshire - - - -	1140	16	6
Ministry of Scotland Well, a Nunnery at Edinburgh,    a Priory	561	6	8
at Strathfillan, and the Abbey of Tongland - - - }			
Premonstratensian Priory of Whithorn, in Galloway -	1016	3	4
	24134	6	1

\* Mention is made of nine old women, sisters, in this nunnery.

† From this rental are the following deductions: "To fourteen Monkis for habit-silver, ilk Monk haiffand 50s. be zeir, £35. *Item*, for thair fische and flesche be zeir, ilk ane haiffand 8d. in the day for thair flesche, and 2d in the day for thair fische, 93l. *Item*, for thair fyir, buttir, candill, spice and lentreon meat, £12. *Item*, for braid and drink, ilk ane of them haiffand in the zeir 19 bolls, 1 firlet, 2 pecks, extending in the hail to 16 chalder, 15 bolls, 1 firlet."

‡ "Omittit grassumes, entrey-silver, zairds, fischeingis, capons, poultreys, caynes, customes, martis, carriage, and other dewties."

together with an account of their Revenues.

Wheat.		Bear.		Meal.		Oats.		Marts	Mut- ton.	Capon. Doze	Poultry s. Dozens.	Salmon.		Cheese.		Butter.	
C.	B.	C.	B.	C.	B.	C.	B.					L.	B.	Stone.	Geese.	Stone.	
26	9	118	7	168	8	27	11	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	
38	2	132	7	144	3	154	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	3	8	0	0	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	0	21	13	15	12	1	14	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	14	3	0	0	0	8	10	20	0	24	2	6	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11	11	28	13	31	7	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24	15	20	0	0	2	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	8	19	12	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	12	3	12	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	47	11	0	10	0	34	5	10	0	0	0	41	0	
0	0	5	8	41	8	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11	13	40	7	49	6	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19	9	77	3	14	0	47	1	0	0	40	43	0	0	0	0	105	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	3	3	5	0	0	15	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	12	19	4	3	9	14	4	11	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	
0	0	40	12	72	4	43	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	705	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	5	7	2	4	13	8	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	1	51	5	9	0	5	13	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	
0	0	1	12	0	0	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	7	8	13	8	6	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16	0	73	13	62	0	18	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
0	8	3	1	5	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	15	15	51	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
186	12	709	10	730	2	468	7	21	54	58	140	35	3	705	41	105	

§ This rental, signed by the *Oeconomus* in 1561, has among other deductions:—To the sustentation of fyve monkis, ilk ane of thame in kething and habit-silver £16, and to ilk ane of thame in victual 1 chalder 5 bolls. And the wages to the master-cook, porter, baker, gardener, and malt-maker, is 14 bolls to each. Grassums, cains, customs, poultry, capons, &c. omitted.

|| Siens, so named from *St. Kathrine of Sienna*, for whom these nuns pretended a great veneration.

	Money.		
	L.	s.	d.
Benedictine Abbey of St. Colm's Inch, in the River Forth -	426	0	0
Cluniac Abbey of Corfraguel, in Carrick - - -	466	13	4
Cistercian Abbey, in the shire of Angus - - -	1238	14	9
_____ of Culross, in the shire of Perth - - -	768	16	7
_____ of Deer, in Buchan - - - - -	572	8	6
Premonstratensian Abbey of Dryburgh, in Tiviotdale -	913	19	1
Cistercian Abbey of Dundrenan, in Galloway - -	500	0	0
Benedictine Abbey of Dunfermline, in Fife* - -	2513	10	8
Priory (a Nunnery,) of Eccles, in the Merse † - -	647	13	8
Cistercian Priory (a Nunnery,) of Elcho, in Strathearn -	64	6	8
_____ Abbey (a Nunnery) of Emanuel, in West Lothian -	52	14	8
Ministry of Failford, in Kyle - - - - -	174	6	7
Cistercian Abbey of Glenluce, ( <i>i. e.</i> Vallis Lucis,) in Galloway	666	13	4
_____ (a Nunnery) of Haddington, ‡ in East Lothian	308	17	6
Augustinian Abbey of Holyroodhouse, Edinburgh - -	2926	8	6
Premonstratensian Abbey of Holywood, in Nithsdale -	700	0	0
Augustinian Abbey of Jedburgh, Tiviotdale, to which were annexed Ristennet & Cannabie; the revenues of the three were -	1274	10	0
Augustian Abbey of Inchaffery, in Strathearn - -	666	13	4
Augustinian Priory of Inchmahomo, in Perthshire - -	234	0	0
Cistercian Abbey of Kelso, in Tiviotdale, and Lismahago, in Clydesdale, being connected with one another, their revenues are ranked and collected under the same head - }	1682	5	6
Fern, Ross-shire - - - - -	165	7	1
Tyronensian Abbey of Kilwinning, in the shire of Ayr - -	850	3	4
	17814	8	1

\* In this abbey there were twenty-six monks, who had £394 in money, 9 ch. of wheat, 32 ch. of bear, and 64 ch. of oats.

† Caines, customes, grassumes, and uther dewties, capons, and poultry, are omitted.

‡ In this convent were eighteen nuns, each having in the year 4 bolls wheat, 3 bolls meal. For flesh and fish to each of them for every day in the year, 8d. And for cloaths in the year to each, 4l. This rental likewise observes, that grassums, carriages, capons, and poultry, are omitted.

Wheat.		Bear.		Meal.		Oats.		Malt.		Mutton.	Capons.	Poultry	Salmon	Cheese.	Butter.
C.	B.	C.	B.	C.	B.	C.	B.	C.	B.	ton.	Dozens.	Dozens.	Barrels.	Stone.	Stone.
2	8	8	9	14	14	11	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	18	7	37	0	4	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	13	75	10	73	4	25	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	3	15	10	0	0	13	12	0	0	32	7	26½	0	80	7
0	14	14	10	65	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	14	24	7	22	15	3	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	11	102	15	15	0	61	6	29	1	0	0	0	0	0	34
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0
0	0	3	0	15	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	11	40	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	10	40	9	0	0	34	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	9	19	14	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	2	23	0	36	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	7	0	59	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	91	4	91	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	30	2	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	8	14	1	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82	14	512	13	536	5	137	5	30	1	32	7	26½	24	80	41

The better to understand the true value of the foregoing rentals, we shall here give the converted prices of the various items which were paid in kind when they were taken up.

In *Caithness*, the victual 20 merks the chalder. *Ross*, 16*l.* the chalder. *Murray*, alsmeckill. *Aberdene*, 16*l.* the chalder. *Angus* and *Mearns*, wheat 24*l.* the chalder; bear 20*l.* the chalder; meal 20 merks the chalder. *Stratherne*, alsmeckill as *Angus* and *Mearns*. *Fyfe*, wheat 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* the chalder; bear 21*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* the chalder; meal 16*l.* the chalder; oats 20 merks the chalder. *Lothian* alsmeckill as in *Fyfe*. *Merse* and *Teviotdale* alsmeckill, with *Lothian* mett. *Nithisdale*, 16*l.* the chalder, with *Lothian* mett. *Galloway*, 16*l.* the chalder, with the same mett. *Kyle*, *Carriek*, and *Cunninghame*, 20*l.* the chalder of victual. *Cliddisdail*, *Renfrew*, and *Lenox*, 20*l.* the chalder of victual. *Stirlingshire*, 20*l.* the chalder of victual. *Orkney*, the last of cost, 20 merks; barrel of butter, 8*l.*; barrel of oyl, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; salmon, 4*l.* the barrel; mairts 1*l.* 10*s.* the piece; wedders, 5*s.* the piece; poultry, 4*s.* the dozen; capons, 8*s.* the dozen; swine from 7*s.* to 10*s.* the piece; geese, 1*s.* the piece.

In the collector's books the converted prices are thus set down. *viz.* wheat, 1*l.* the boll; bear, 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* the boll; meal, 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* the



boll ; malt, 2*l.* the boll ; rye, 2*l.* the boll ; pease and beans, 2*l.* the boll ;  
 oats, 10*s.* the boll. Cost of *Orkney*, 5*l.* the last ; victual of *Orkney*, 1*l.*  
 5*s.* the boll ; butter, 18*l.* the last ; oyl, 1*l.* the barrel ; flesh of *Orkney*,  
 3*l.* the last. Mairts of *Aberdeen*, 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* the piece ; ditto of *Beaully*,  
 2*l.* the piece ; ditto of *Orkney*, 1*l.* 6*d.* 8*d.* the piece. Mutton of *Aber-*  
*deen*, 9*s.* the piece ; ditto of *Kinloss*, 6*s.* the piece. Capons of *Aberdeen*,  
 12*s.* the dozen ; ditto of *Kinloss*, 10*s.* the dozen. Swine of *Aberdeen*, 1*l.*  
 the piece ; kidds, 1*s.* the piece ; poultry, 4*s.* the dozen ; geese, 1*s.* the  
 piece ; muirfowls, 4*s.* the dozen ; cheese, 6*s.* 8*d.* the stone. By looking  
 into the table of the value of Scottish money at various periods, it will be  
 seen, that, at the time of the Reformation, when these rentals were  
 taken, our money was double the value of what it fell to afterwards.  
 Thus, in 1544, 9*l.* 2*s.* was only coined out of a pound of real silver ; in  
 1556, 13*l.* in 1565, 18*l.* and in 1601, 36*l.*

THE END.











